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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2016-02

Propoxycarbazone-sodium

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade propoxycarbazone-sodium and the end-use product MKH 6561 70WG Herbicide for use in Canada on winter wheat.

The evaluation of this propoxycarbazone-sodium application indicated that the end-use product has value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2016-06, *Propoxycarbazone-sodium*, posted to the Health Canada website on 3 February 2016.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally specified as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for propoxycarbazone-sodium is being conducted via PRD2016-06. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Section 3.5 and 7.1. Supporting livestock residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 4. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for propoxycarbazone-sodium in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2016-06.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs for propoxycarbazone-sodium are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Propoxycarbazone-sodium

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Propoxycarbazone-sodium	Benzoic acid, 2-[[[(((4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-3-propoxy-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]-, methyl ester, ion(1-), sodium	0.07	Kidney of cattle, goat, horse and sheep
		0.05	Fat, meat, meat byproducts (except kidney) of cattle, goat, horse and sheep
		0.01	Milk

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the crop field trials used to generate residue chemistry data. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for propoxycarbazone-sodium in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for propoxycarbazone-sodium in Canada with corresponding American tolerances. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs and American Tolerances (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)
Kidney of cattle, goat, horse and sheep	0.07	--
Fat, meat byproducts (except kidney) of cattle, goat, horse and sheep	0.05	--
Milk	0.01	0.03
Meat byproducts of cattle, goat, horse, sheep	--	0.3

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for propoxycarbazone-sodium up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.